

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:  
Kentucky—Snow, followed by fair Sat-  
urday; Sunday fair.  
Indiana—Snow, followed by fair and  
colder Saturday; Sunday fair, brisk north-  
west winds.  
Tennessee—Fair in west, clearing in  
east portion Saturday; colder in west and  
south portions; Sunday fair.

**THE LATEST.**  
Some of the creditors of John Alex-  
ander Dowie are talking of another  
movement to put Zion City in the  
hands of a receiver. They claim that  
the report that the receivership debt  
had been settled was incorrect; that  
\$125,000 is still unpaid; that new obli-  
gations have been assumed and that  
Dowie's personal liabilities amount to  
\$2,000,000 or \$4,000,000. They assert that  
Zion City is dwindling in population  
and that a financial crisis is imminent.  
Zion City officials deny all these state-  
ments and insist that Zion is in better  
shape than before the receivership a  
year ago.

Col. William C. Greene and Thomas  
W. Lawson held a seven hours' con-  
ference yesterday in a Boston hotel. At  
the close of the conference Col. Greene  
left for New York. A statement was  
issued by a mutual friend to the effect  
that a mutual understanding had been  
reached. Mr. Lawson later said the  
episode was closed and that his future  
actions would not be influenced by the  
conference with Col. Greene. A num-  
ber of policemen were at the hotel in  
anticipation of hostilities, but there  
was no call for their services.

The board of directors of the Louis-  
ville and Nashville Railroad Company  
at a meeting held in New York created  
the office of Fourth Vice President and  
elected George E. Evans, at present  
general manager, to fill it. B. M. Starks  
was elected to succeed Evans as gen-  
eral manager and H. L. Stone was chosen  
to succeed C. M. Burch as general  
counsel. The changes become effective  
January 1. L. and N. stock reached  
141, a net gain of two points following  
the increase of the dividend to a 6 per  
cent. basis.

The testimony in the Marcum damage  
trial at Winchester yesterday was not  
without sensational features. Robert  
Chaney, of Breathitt county, testified  
that Judge James Hargis offered him  
\$500 to kill Marcum and showed him  
the gun with which to do it. James Mann  
also stated that Hargis offered to get  
him out of his trouble if he would put  
Marcum out of the way. He said that  
Hargis afterwards informed him that  
he had secured other persons to do the  
work.

The State of Indiana proposes to push  
its claim of \$3,000,000 against the Van-  
dals Railroad Company, which, it is  
alleged, is due the common school fund  
from the company for certain privileges  
granted it when the charter was issued  
in 1847. Previous investigations have  
been futile and charges of corruption  
and bribery have been made.

A court order was issued denying ad-  
mission to the Cleveland jail to all per-  
sons wishing to visit Mrs. Chadwick.  
The order applied also to Mrs. Chadwick's  
son and nurse. The examining  
trial of the prisoner was set for Mon-  
day morning at 10 o'clock.

The Senate yesterday passed the  
Philippine civil government bill and the  
House passed several private measures.  
Both houses adjourned until Monday.  
Little will be done next week and the  
members have already begun to leave  
for home for the holidays.

A mass-meeting was held in New  
York to urge prompt ratification of  
arbitration treaties recently signed by  
the State Department with leading for-  
eign Powers. Archbishop Ireland was  
the principal speaker.

A conference has been arranged at  
Fall River between a committee of  
cotton mill manufacturers and repre-  
sentatives of 26,000 strikers. It is be-  
lieved that a settlement of the strike is  
in sight.

A five-foot ice gorge passed Cincin-  
nati yesterday with but little damage,  
but river men fear a worse condi-  
tion than last year on account of the  
low stage of the water.

The Republican leaders in Congress  
have, it is believed, determined to cut  
down all the appropriations at least 10  
per cent. below the estimates of the  
heads of departments.

There was a \$20,000 fire in Cincinnati  
last night, which makes a total loss by  
fires in that city since Tuesday of \$250,  
000, with insurance estimated at \$150,000.

The Ohio river is covered by a thin  
layer of ice from Louisville to Cincin-  
nati and a solid river for several weeks  
to come is being predicted by rivermen.

The September term of the Court of  
Appeals will adjourn to-day and Chief  
Justice Burnham will retire from the  
bench after eight years of service.

Justice Davis yesterday overruled a  
motion of Nan Patterson's attorneys  
for peremptory instructions of acquit-  
tal.

Andrew Carnegie presented \$50,000 to  
the city of Boston to found an institu-  
tion for industrial training.

The funeral of former President  
Kruger took place at Pretoria.

## OFFERED Five Hundred Dollars To Kill James Marcum.

### CHARGE AGAINST JUDGE HARGIS

#### SENATORIAL TESTIMONY OF ROBERT CHANEY.

#### SHOWS WAY FOR THE PURPOSE

James Hargis, a State Hargis Offered  
to Kill Marcum Out of Way.

#### OTHER WITNESSES TESTIFY.

Winchester, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—  
The Marcum damage trial, though  
dragging at all times to-day, was not  
without its sensational features. The  
testimony of two of the witnesses for  
the plaintiff was pointed and directly  
personal. Robert Chaney, a prisoner in  
the Breathitt county jail for murder,  
stated on the witness stand that Judge  
James Hargis offered him \$500 to kill  
James Marcum, and showed him the  
gun which he would furnish for that  
purpose. Following this incriminating  
evidence, James Mann, also a prisoner  
in the Breathitt county jail for murder,  
testified that James Hargis proposed to  
help him out of his trouble if he would  
put James Marcum out of the way. He  
said Hargis asserted his ability to  
control the courts, and that Hargis af-  
terward informed him that he had se-  
cured other parties to do the work.

H. C. Hurst, deputy postmaster at  
Jackson, and a brother of the plaintiff,  
testified that before Marcum was killed  
he was working for the Hargis brothers  
and boarding with Marcum, and that  
Alex. Hargis told him that he would  
have to either surrender his boarding-  
house or his job. John L. Noble and  
Mrs. Mary Johnson also testified to-  
day.

#### Interest Does Not Wane.

Owing to the fact that the attorneys  
on both sides are fighting every inch  
of ground as they proceed with the  
trial, slow progress is made in the  
taking of testimony. Despite the fact  
that Judge Benton rules promptly and  
firmly on points as to the relevancy of  
certain testimony, still there is delay  
in argument. Interest in the trial does  
not wane in the least. The crowd every  
day seems larger.

The first witness called this morning  
was John L. Noble. He stated that he  
was near the courthouse just before  
the killing of Marcum; saw Tom White  
cross the street toward the back door  
of the courthouse; saw him motion to  
Curt Jett, and saw Jett follow him. He  
said he heard the shots and saw white  
run into the street and toward the  
White rule store. He said before the killing  
Jett boarded with him for some time,  
and his board was paid by Alex. Hargis.  
The witness said Marcum lived  
near, and he understood he was at  
home, but never saw him go out.  
Among others, he said, who visited  
Jett while there were Elbert Hargis  
and Bill Britton, who is now in the  
Lexington jail charged with the murder  
of James Cockrell. After the murder  
he said he was in consultation with  
H. P. French, J. B. O'Neill, Ben Golden  
and James Hargis.

#### Plaintiff's Brother On Stand.

H. C. Hurst, deputy postmaster of  
Jackson and a brother of Mrs. Marcum,  
was next introduced. Just before the  
killing, he said, he saw Marcum on the  
street, looking at the window of the  
courthouse, which were open, and  
saw Jett in a position where he could  
watch Marcum. He said he heard shots  
and rushed to the courthouse, and saw  
Callahan in the vestibule of Hargis'  
store looking up and down the street,  
and saw James Hargis just behind him.  
He said he saw the body of Marcum,  
and minutely described his wounds.  
Before the killing of Marcum, witness  
stated that he clerked for Hargis Bros.,  
and boarded with his sister, Mrs. Mar-  
cum. He said Alex. Hargis told him he  
must either change his boarding-house  
or his another job, and witness re-  
signed his position. He testified that  
he heard Alex. Hargis say that Marcum  
had partaken of his hospitality and af-  
terward had published derogatory  
statements concerning him. These  
statements were to the effect that  
Alex. Hargis was connected in some  
way with the killing of Logan Cockrell.  
Hargis said that these statements must  
be retracted publicly. Witness told him  
that he had never heard Marcum make  
such a statement, but had heard Jim  
Cockrell do so. He said Hargis replied  
that he did not know who killed Cock-  
rell, but approved of the act, as Cock-  
rell was a bad man. Hurst said he  
came to Winchester on December 5  
with Felix Felner, Alex. Hargis met  
them at the train, and he and Felner  
went away together. On December 7  
witness said he went to Cincinnati, O.,  
in search of missing witnesses, but did  
not find them.

#### Felner Refused.

W. P. Hampton, teller of the Win-  
chester Bank, testified that he met  
Mose Felner here last August, when he  
was here to have his deposition taken.  
At the request of H. P. French, he asked  
Felner to meet French and Alex.  
Hargis at the bank, but Felner refused.  
R. J. Pulkrison knew nothing of im-  
portance.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, a sister of Mar-  
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at the train, and he and Felner went  
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witness said he went to Cincinnati, O.,  
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#### ONE PERSON KILLED AND ONE INJURED BY BOWLDER.

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killed, and Charles F. Webb was seri-  
ously injured. Both men were em-  
ployed at the quarry.

## DEEPER In Debt Than Ever, Say Creditors of Dowie.

### HIS PERSONAL OBLIGATIONS

#### ESTIMATED AT FROM THREE TO FOUR MILLIONS.

#### A BALANCE OF \$125,000.

It Is Claimed, Still Remains To Be  
Paid On The Receivership  
Debts.

#### ZION OFFICIALS OPTIMISTIC.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—John  
Alexander Dowie is said to be in great  
financial difficulty, and, according to  
some of his creditors, Zion may again  
be thrown into the hands of a receiver.  
Dowie's total liabilities, including loans  
and stock subscriptions from followers,  
it is believed, amount to \$4,000,000.

#### Decision Handed Down By Appellate Division of New York State Supreme Court.

New York, Dec. 16.—Justice Jenks  
of the appellate division of the New  
York State Supreme Court, handed  
down a decision to-day that an in-  
junction against organizing a strike  
cannot stand. He modified an injunc-  
tion to prevent a strike which had been  
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liam F. Mills, William Kilsam and  
other employees against the United  
States Printing Company, of Ohio, the  
International Stereotypes and Electro-  
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Printing Company, in which the plaintiffs  
asked the court to prevent the union  
men from striking to force the print-  
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The court held that it could not en-  
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Justice Jenks says in his decision that  
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#### LITTLE LOSS RESULT OF ICE GORGE PASSING CINCINNATI.

#### River Men Fear Worse Condition Than Prevailed Last Year On Account of Low Water.

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great mass of ice moved down the river  
for several hours, threatening damage  
to property, but finally gorged again  
without having caused much damage.  
The river has gorged above the city  
for two or three days and the ice was  
about five feet thick. Word of the  
break was telephoned down the river  
and rivermen made all possible prepara-  
tions to prevent loss. The towboat  
Harry Brown, moored at Stewart's  
landing, was pulled upon the river  
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tion in the river after the crest of the  
gorge had passed. A severe point  
below the city the ice has gorged, and  
rivermen fear the effect of back-  
ing up of the water.

The steamer Avalon, after trying vainly  
to break through the ice in order to  
reach this city from Madison, Ind.,  
finally gave up the attempt and tied  
up at Patriot, Ky. All packet boats  
having Cincinnati for home port have  
been sent to safe harbors, the low stage  
of the water making rivermen fear  
an even worse condition than prevailed  
last winter.

#### PEOPLE ARE UNCLEAN, BUT VERY RELIGIOUS.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The annual  
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by Secretary Morton to-day, says that  
there remains a vast amount of work  
to put the administration of the colony  
on a satisfactory modern footing. The  
people are poor, ignorant, very un-  
clean in their habits, but gentle and  
very religious. Commander Dyer does not think  
America will be willing to live there  
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#### CONSUL DAVIS WILL HAND IN RESIGNATION.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Mr. Davis, the  
American Consul at Alexandretta, who  
recently got into trouble with the  
Turkish authorities, has tendered his  
resignation to the State Depart-  
ment in person, and has indicated  
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His resignation will be accepted as  
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who considered that Mr. Lawson was  
to blame for the raid upon the stock  
of the Greene Consolidated Copper  
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velopments of the past few days, all  
had combined to suggest the possibility  
of a clash between the two operators.

#### MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS BY GRAND JURY.

#### Alleged Election Frauds In Honolulu Investigated, But No Indict- ments Are Returned.

Honolulu, Dec. 16.—Sixteen members,  
constituting a majority of the Federal  
Grand Jury summoned to the city by  
Presiding Judge Dole, of the United  
States District Court, to investigate  
charges that in the last campaign cer-  
tain election officers intimidated the  
voters, made improper use of identifi-  
cation, and resorted to other illegal  
practices, reported to-day that they found no evidence  
which would warrant their indicting any  
person for violating the Federal elec-  
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The minority of six separately re-  
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#### ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HOOKER CONSIDERED.

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#### EX-CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—  
In the Pike county Circuit Court at  
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#### Nominations Confirmed.

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of Charles F. Larrabee, Portland, Me., to  
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of Columbia, to be Commissioner of  
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#### Murdered Woman and Child.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—Richard  
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wife and child, has been indicted at  
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of New York, who this last week ac-  
cused Thomas W. Lawson, of this city, of be-  
ing responsible for the recent break in  
Copper shares, came to Boston to-day  
and was met at Hotel Touraine by Mr.  
Lawson. The nature of the statements  
issued by both Col. Greene and Mr.  
Lawson, but particularly Col. Greene,  
who considered that Mr. Lawson was  
to blame for the raid upon the stock  
of the Greene Consolidated Copper  
Company, together with the market de-  
velopments of the past few days, all  
had combined to suggest the possibility  
of a clash between the two operators.



















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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1904

"Business."

Friday Evening, Dec. 16.—The action of the New York stock market was encouraging to those who believe in higher prices. While there were no sensational features noted in the trading, the market had a steady and healthy advance, and closed around the best figure of the day. Steel preferred touched 81 1/2.

There was a good demand for cash wheat in Chicago, and the market for future advanced under the leadership of a big operator, May closing at 54 1/2c higher. Corn was up 1/4c, and oats 1/2c.

The cotton market was dull, with no disposition to advance prices in view of some improvement in receipts. Closing prices were flat from the opening, which was at practically the highest figure of the day.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, also the markets for hogs, sheep and lambs.

The New York Senatorship.

The correspondent, "Holland," in the Philadelphia Press, says that Gov. Odell will name the next Senator from New York, and explains why he may not give the office to Mr. Depew.

It is all a mistake, according to Holland, to suppose that Odell has not a very kindly feeling for Depew. But as chairman of the Republican State Committee he feels bound to subordinate his personal feelings to the interests of the organization. Mr. Depew has been at all times ready to do service for the party on the stump. More than that, when funds were wanted he wrote his check for a liberal contribution. But he is not the right sort of man to fetch and carry for the organization in Washington. His age is against him, and, besides, he may have some sentimental objections to that sort of work. It is known, of course, that Mr. Platt, the other Senator from New York, is aged and infirm, and Odell thinks that at least one Senator must be capable of serving the State or organization in a way that involves a good deal of drudgery and "pack carrying." Hence it is inferred that, in spite of his great love for Depew, and the speeches and checks contributed by the latter, it may be necessary to name somebody else to do the party work in Washington City.

Much of this is not new, but it certainly embraces a rather startling confession of the reasons that control the selection of a Senator. Nominally, the right to make such a selection is in a majority of the New York Legislature. That majority being Republican, the power to nominate lies in the hands of the Republican members of the two houses. But it is generally conceded that this power will only be exercised as Gov. Odell may dictate. He is about to lay down the office of Governor, but he is also chairman of the Republican State Committee. In discussing the prospects of various candidates, little is said or thought of their popularity with the members of the Legislature. The only question is whether Odell will consent to name a particular aspirant. Here he makes up his mind, the senatorial question is settled. There must be a vote in the Legislature, but it is not regarded as possible that the majority will refuse to do what Odell requires.

It is apparent from the motives attributed to Gov. Odell that he has no idea of naming a Senator to represent the people of New York. What they may wish is not considered as worthy of a moment's thought. An aspirant's ability to legislate in the interest of the people of his State, or of the United States, is a matter wholly irrelevant. He must be a man who can serve the Republican organization in the State of New York, or of which Mr. Odell is the head. He must have no scruple, no sense of personal or senatorial dignity, which forbids him to fetch and carry for the machine. He must be one who will look after the political interests of the favorites of the machine; who will advise the President to appoint to office men whom the machine recommends, and to give the cold shoulder to all such as are under its ban. Doubtless he will also be expected to speak and vote for such measures as the machine approves and to oppose all such as it condemns. The man who is willing to do this and who can do it most promptly and efficiently is the one to whom Mr. Odell may be expected to give the high place conceded to be at his disposal.

There has been some difference of opinion whether a Senator of the United States should serve his own people first, and the people of other States afterward, or whether he is, in fact, the servant of the whole people and bound to do what is best for all. From the Odell standpoint, both positions are wrong. The Senator from New York is bound to serve the organization, the machine, and in its interest must disregard the wishes both of the people of his own State and of the United States. This position is not altogether new, but it has seldom been so frankly avowed. It is, however, the natural ideal of boss rule, and the goal to which that system of government inevitably tends.

A Northern Appeal To The South.

Col. George Harvey, the present editor of Harper's Weekly, a native of Vermont and a lifelong Democrat, made an address at a recent banquet of the St. Andrew's Society at Charleston, S. C., in which he eloquently appealed to the South to take the lead of the Democratic party.

He recalled the past record of the party under Southern leadership before the Civil War. "The West and the East," he said, "have had their opportunities for forty years and have failed. Now what of the South? Here the Democratic party had its birth, here it produced a line of statesmen such as no nation has ever known. Of the fifteen administrations ending in 1861 all but two were Democratic, and of these thirteen terms nine were served by Southern men and six by the founders of the party—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. While the South, as represented by these great men, was in the saddle, there was no suggestion of unfitness to govern. Adherence to principle, sagacity in statesmanship, conservatism in action, faithful endeavor in the interests of the entire country won and held the confidence of the people to such a degree that, through all the vicissitudes of internecine strife and an unparalleled succession of reverses at the polls that great party survived, still alive and, please God, still never die."

He mentions several causes of the recent Democratic Waterloo, "but," he adds, "the fundamental, underlying cause, more potent than all of these combined, was a deep-seated conviction in the minds of thinking men that the National Democratic party has not in recent years demonstrated a capacity to govern wisely and well. And, having in mind particularly its record for the past twelve years, can we honestly deny the existence of a reasonable justification for that belief?"

Nothing this, the Courier-Journal does not think that Col. Harvey is wholly logical in his contention that the South alone is in a position to restore the confidence of the country in the Democratic party.

That party, he truly declares, has become "an aggregation of odds and ends, of shreds of theories and patches of practicality." But is the South less responsible for this than other parts of the country? It seems to us that Mr. Harvey, without intending to do so, answers this question further on in his address, when he says:

"But while the East and West have alternately and with the precision of the setting sun carried the party down to defeat, what has the South been doing? You have taken whatever has been offered to you and with hardly a wince. If free silver was tendered, you swallowed that; if the gold standard, you took that; protection, or free trade, a radical or a conservative candidate, big navies or little navies, big armies or small armies, whatever grist came to the mill was accepted so long as it bore the party label. You are sometimes called, and I think, unquestionably are, in some respects a masterful and in others a community, and to some extent a party, but you have been so patient, so ready to take the yoke as this ever before exhibited by a free and enlightened people? I am aware of the hour of the nation which gave rise to and perhaps made necessary this abdication of authority even in the councils of the party created by your ancestors, but I ask you if the time is not now at hand to come back into your own, to claim the opportunity exercised so long and so disastrously by others, to reassert the broad statesmanship of the past and to take back into your hands the party principles of the fathers?"

No intelligent and candid Southern man will deny that this indictment is largely justifiable. Since the war the South has accepted anything the Democratic party chose to present simply because the war left to the South an issue which, in the minds and lives of Southern people, overshadowed all other issues, and on which the Democratic party seemed the only party with which the South could stand. Thus to-day when Col. Harvey invokes the South to take up the Democratic leadership which has proved abortive in other hands and to rebuild the Democratic party on Democratic principles he invokes a people in whose loyalty to Democratic principles the country cannot unreservedly confide because there has been no opportunity to put that loyalty to a fair test, and because, on the other hand, all sorts of principles have been swallowed by them as Democratic in their attitude of self-protection against the racial menace which they have believed to be held over them by the Republican party.

Aside from this motive for opposing the Republican party, Col. Harvey cannot know whether the South is really Democratic or not. The Courier-Journal, which probably has better opportunities than he for information on this point, does not know. The South is sold on nothing except self-protection from the racial menace. If that had never been, or if it were absolutely removed, no one could say how the South would stand on the political and economic questions of the age. Certainly the South was not sold for the Democratic party in the days when Southern leadership did so much for that party. The Whig party, no less than the Democratic party, was indebted to the South, and there is everything to indicate that if the Southern whites felt free to-day to vote on all issues in accordance with their convictions no one party could count on their support.

If the Democratic party has been since the war a thing of shreds and

patches, it is still a thing of shreds and patches in the South. The ablest Southern Democrats who, if the party in the South were in condition to assume the responsibility which Col. Harvey would have it assume, would alone be the men equal to that task, have been discredited and sent to the rear. Remove the racial menace and the Democratic party as it exists now in the South would fall to pieces. From the pieces would arise but a vigorous Democratic party, inspired by Democratic principles, and a vigorous Republican party, and the South would then be in position to lead leadership, not only to the Democrats of the nation, but to the Republicans of the nation.

Col. Harvey contends that this menace no longer exists. Then God-speed to him and other patriotic men of the North in convincing the South of that. But in order to do that he must bring more conclusive proof than Mr. Root's speech two years ago and the approval with which that was heard by a Northern audience. He must satisfy the Southern people that the demand for legislation against the South made in the platform of the Republican party and proposed in bills before Congress is nothing more than the vapor of powerless partisan agitators. He assures the South of the North's sympathy and desire for brotherhood. "Your problems," he says, "are our problems, your hopes are ours, your fears are ours, and ours are yours. I appeal to you not to put up warning hands and say 'Thus far, but no farther,' but with the wholehearted, trustful, fraternal and generous spirit of chivalric natures stretch your arms away over the line and bid us welcome."

Amen! The Courier-Journal believes, with Col. Harvey, that there is no real division between the North and the South to-day; it believes that if the Northern people do not fully understand and sympathize with the attitude of the Southern whites on the question of race they are fast coming to do so. But it is not possible fully to convince the South of that as long as such propositions for discriminatory legislation against the South as urged by the Platts and Crumpackers are not disowned by the party which controls every section of the country except the South.

When that shall be finally done we shall have a South qualified not only for Democratic leadership, but for Republican leadership as well.

Impediment Trials.

The full official report of the proceedings in the lower House of Congress relating to the proposed impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne, United States District Judge for the Northern district of Florida, makes an interesting chapter in history, apart from the gravity of the charges and the exceptional occurrence of such incidents in the past. The resolution of impeachment, which had been reported at the last session, and set for December 13, was called up by Mr. H. W. Palmer, and the case was ably and elaborately presented by him and also discussed by Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, and Mr. Lamar, of Florida, no one appearing in defense of Judge Swayne. Upon conclusion of the debate the resolution was adopted without division. It is brief and reads: "Resolved, That Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Northern district of Florida, be impeached for high misdemeanor." This under the law constitutes an indictment from the House, acting in the nature of a grand jury, and the case will now go for trial before the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment. The functions of the House closed with this action and the naming of the committee to carry the impeachment to the Senate and act as the prosecutors. It consists of Messrs. Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Gile, of California; Clayton, of Alabama, and Smith, of Kentucky. The Senate has yet to fix the day of trial.

In a very able speech Mr. Palmer reviewed the facts, found by a majority of the Judiciary Committee from the testimony, taken in the case, upon which the impeachment is based, specifying eleven counts in the indictment. First, that Judge Swayne, although appointed in 1890, had never acquired a residence in Florida, as required by law, having been shown that he did not average more than sixty days' residence there in a year. Second, that he illegally fined and imprisoned one E. T. Davis, an attorney practicing in his court, for alleged contempt. Third and fourth, for similar treatment of two other named attorneys. Fifth, that he was appointed as commissioner of his court one Tunison, known to him to be a man of bad character for truth and veracity. Sixth, that by his conduct Judge Swayne induced the belief, among the members of the bar practicing before his court, that said Tunison exercised an undue and improper influence over him. Seventh, that he denied justice to a bankrupt named whereby he was greatly damaged. Eighth, that he accepted favors from a railroad company in the hands of a receiver appointed by him, in the use of a train to convey himself, family and friends from Florida to Delaware, and passed upon and allowed the accounts for same. Ninth, that he accepted similar favor in the use of a car, fully provisioned, from Pensacola to the Pacific for himself and friends and allowed accounts for same. Tenth and eleventh, that he falsely certified that his reasonable expenses in holding, at various places, court outside of his district were \$10 per day, when it was shown by receipts bills that they were but a small fraction of that amount, thereby illegally receiving money to which he was not entitled.

The details of these several counts

are fully elaborated in the several speeches, accompanied with exhibits and other proof tending to verify the charges which make a strong prima facie case against the accused. The speech of Mr. Palmer also entered into the history of impeachments in this country and the law governing them, by which he showed that the accused was amenable to impeachment for the offenses charged, as well where they were not indictable by law as where they were. In citing the notable cases he briefly noted the most prominent without going into details, which are here supplied.

The first case of impeachment tried by the Senate, not mentioned by Mr. Palmer, was that of Senator William Blount, of Tennessee, who had been an officer in the Continental army in North Carolina, and after serving in many prominent civil positions there, became the first Senator from Tennessee on its admission in 1796, having previously been appointed by Washington Governor of the Territory. He was charged with having conspired with the British Government to prevent Spain from ceding West Florida and Louisiana to France. This led to his expulsion from the Senate and to the institution of proceedings of impeachment. The case was called in December, 1798, and in January, 1799, was dismissed by a vote of 14 to 11. The Legislature and people of Tennessee adhered to his cause, and but for his death soon after he would have been elected Governor.

The first judicial impeachment was that of Judge John Pickens, of New Hampshire, a graduate of Harvard, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, who was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1796. In 1803 he was impeached for releasing without taking bond a vessel that had been seized for violating the excise law, and for drunkenness and profanity on the bench and was removed from office. The defense was insanity. He died in 1835.

The next trial was that of Judge Samuel Chase, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who had held among other offices that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland. He was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1796. At the trial of Frees and Calendar for sedition, John Randolph instigated his impeachment, and he was tried on eight counts, but although they received the vote of a majority, a two-thirds vote being necessary, he retained his seat until his death in 1811. In 1839 Judge Peck, of the United States District Court of Missouri, was impeached for imprisoning and suspending from practice an attorney who had published an article criticizing an opinion delivered by the Judge in a case tried before his court. The defense was that a Judge could not be impeached except for an indictable offense, but this was not sustained, and he was removed. The last case was that of Judge West Hughes Humphreys, of the United States District Court of Tennessee, who was removed by impeachment in 1861 on account of his adherence to Tennessee in its secession. He went South and held other offices in the Confederate States.

The triangular Eleventh district contest case, in which D. C. Edwards and John D. White seek to oust Dr. Hunter, the sitting member, still figures in the Washington news, but has been shorn of much of its interest since the election of Mr. Edwards to the next Congress. As with almost everything else except the appropriation bills, it is not likely that much attention will be given it during the short term, beyond allowing the contestants their expenses and letting Dr. Hunter retain his seat as a consolation prize to offset his defeat for a renomination. If he were a Democrat, the solution might be otherwise, but as a Republican who in the past did so much to organize his party for its brief victory in the State, it would be ungrateful to humiliate him further. In the whirlwind of time, Dr. Hunter, who has shown by his record strong recuperative power, may yet be heard from to vex his adversaries of his own political faith.

The Courier-Journal has previously called attention to the limited character of States' rights which the present Administration wishes to prescribe for the proposed new States. To these limitations it seems to be added another requiring prohibition of liquor sales. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session at Philadelphia, has made public the following dispatch regarding the admission of Indian Territory to Statehood:

"Telegram received. The President has already taken the matter up on the lines of your recommendation and is consulting Senator Stewart as to the best means of making it effective."

W. M. LOEB, Jr., Secretary.

Creation of new States on condition that they shall not have the right of local self-government, first among the rights of States, is something new under our imperialistic dynasty.

"A lurid vocabulary," says the New York Times, in speaking of Lawson, "a versatility shaming the quick-change artists of the music halls, and a past matching up with the adventures of a melodrama are not qualifications highly regarded by sober people, however much they may be admired in bucket shops and along Wall street's Bowery." But they seem to be as potent in Wall street itself as they are along Wall street's Bowery. No charlatanism is so transparent, no chicanery so flimsy that it does not set Wall street a-shivering.

Germany must go into the loan market for \$75,000,000 to make good treasury deficits. There is at least one Old bank which won't be included in that loan market.

"ON IT"

Saturday, Dec. 17.—And still people will point the finger of derision at Philadelphia and call the town slow," said A. G. King, who registers from Ben Franklin's former residence place. "Have they never had reason to?" he was asked.

"Well, it may, perhaps, depend somewhat upon the point of view. As we see it in Philadelphia, the newspapers are now chronicling an instance of the progressiveness of the Quaker City. What do you think about that?"

"You're referring to the organ-grinder?"

"Serenade. You are right. If ever any one thing needed attention it was the hand-organ business. Some of the tunes which are daily fed to the multitude through the medium of that instrument of torture are old and decrepit enough to be entitled to respect on account of old age. The formation of the organ-grinders' union, and the placing on the Macklist of some of the old standards has been a benefit to humanity. It's a great thing in Philadelphia. Which would you rather do or listen to 'The Blue and the Gray' if you'd come to Philadelphia now you would have to decide. That tune has been everlastingly laid away down where the magnolia doesn't bloom. And 'Amie Rooney' will never again wait with the strawberry blonde while the band plays 'The Edelweiss' while New York's 'The Bowery' or the 'Banks of the Wabash' for that matter."

"Perhaps they'll get some others just as 'The Blue and the Gray'."

"No, the union has a censor, and as fast as the tunes get ripe he lops them off. Several others are now under the ban. I don't know if it's a great thing or the union ought to be made a national one."

Robert is a precocious youth and is now in his seventh year. He is having a hard time in acquiring mastery over his letters and words, and one of his great stumbling blocks is the double 's' in the word, 'ss'. His parents assist him in his work, and endeavor to impress upon him that it is correct to spell such a word as weep with two 's's. In the reader he voluntarily spells it w e e p.

However, the oft-repeated corrections have borne fruit, and Robert is getting bravely on in his studies, as the following instance will prove. In the reader he came across the sentence "Up, up, James, the sun is shining."

"Now, Robert," said his mother, "read that to me."

"Double up, James, the sun is shining," read Robert, in strict compliance with maternal precepts.

A. T. Siler, of Williamsburg, a member of the Kentucky Railroad Commission, was at Seebach's last night.

"There have been times in my life," said an old telegraph operator at Seebach's last night, "when I knew for twenty-five to thirty minutes before the boys will start, the time of the winning horses in the big races."

"It's different now, isn't it?" asked a bystander.

"Different! Well, I don't say it was. The information comes direct into the poolrooms and there's no chance for it to be held up. In the old days we used to have a short speech, and a roundabout wire. Sometimes when







## A FAMILY REUNION IN ANDERSON COUNTY

CLOVERPORT

John T. Ditto, of Decatur, Ill., has been visiting here.

—Miss Margaret Morrison went to Garyville yesterday to visit relatives.—

—Mrs. M. J. McLaughlin returned Thursday to spend a week with Mrs. D. L. Smith and Miss Louise Kelsker.

—Miss Rev. Wm. Wilson, who was visiting Mr. Randall, of Louisville, returned home last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mary Dehaven, who were visiting Louisville Monday.—Mrs. George Dehaven, of Louisville, will leave for Shortsville Tuesday.

—The Ladies' Aid Society held their club this afternoon.—Mrs. Charles Skillman and daughter, Elizabeth, will leave next week to spend Christmas with her relatives in Morgantown.

**AUGUSTA.**

**AUGUSTA,** Dec. 16.—[Special].—Mrs. H. A. Smith, of Ottumwa, Ia., is visiting relatives here.—Miss Lucy Wade has returned from a visit to relatives in Cincinnati.

—Mrs. and Mr. Jones are out announcing the marriage of Nelson Uselman and Miss Louise Daniel on Wednesday, December 20.

—Mrs. John Weimer has returned to her home at Colorado Springs, Colo.—

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mauey, of Columbus, Mo., arrived here Saturday.

—A work during the week.—Mrs. Frank Robinson, of Marion, Ind., is the subject of reaction.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McKibben have returned from a visit to son, Dr. Alphonse McKibben of Pittsburgh.—

—George Given, of New York City, is visiting his parents here.

—Mrs. F. E. Howard Hook and Miss Sallie Williams returned last Wednesday by the Rev. Dr. Hanford.

**INDIANA.**

**CHARLESTOWN.**

**CHARLESTOWN,** Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special].—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Van Hook returned Tuesday for their orange grove near New Orleans, La.

—They will spend the winter.—Mrs. Mannassa, and sister, Miss Anna Morgan, after

## AUGUSTA.

Chicago.—Miss Mary Baird is visiting her uncle, James Baird, at Shiloh.—Mrs. Will Adams, after a visit to James Adams and family, at Shiloh, has returned to New Albany, has returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert left this week to spend the winter in Florida.—Mrs. Harry Prather, of Louisville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. and Mrs. Isaac Strutt, this week.—Miss Lucy P. Adams, of Louisville, spent the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Adams and Mrs. Hal Lawman, of Louisville, were the guests of his parents.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Adams, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wadsworth, of Louisville, were the guests of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Adams, this week.—Miss Panny Cronin Monday evening entertained at her home, 1234 E. 10th, for a Japanese entertainment.—Miss Edna De Camp, after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. John Fox, has returned to her home in Louisville.

**MADISON.**  
ADISON, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Elizabeth White has returned from a visit to Louisville.—The wedding of Miss Beesie Hampton and Mr. Michael Garber will take place on December 22 at the home of Dr. S. E. Adams, at 1015 E. 10th.—Mrs. John Sage returned Thursday from Indianapolis.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Decker, of Indianapolis, returned Saturday.—Mrs. Ben Baily and Mrs. C. H. Duvall, of Warsaw, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Adams, at Shiloh.—Samuel Fern are in Cincinnati.—Col. Charles L. Jewett, of New Albany, has returned home.

**CORYDON.**  
CORYDON, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. T. Zeno returned home Thursday from a visit to friends in New Albany.

CORYDON.

**WASHINGTON.**  
SHIRBURN, Ind., Dec. 15.—[Special.] Mrs. Nora Stephens left for Crawfordsville Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ida Barnes.—Mr. and Mrs. Seth Palmer will leave for Mississippi next week to visit their son, Mr. B. B. Palmer, who has returned from W. Vincennes friends.—Mrs. John Murphy and Mrs. J. W. Smith will leave for Louisville.—Mrs. Henry Bengue left for Painesville, Ind., Friday morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Sloan has returned from a visit in London.

**SYVETON CHARGED WITH SHORTAGE IN ACCOUNTS.**  
New York, Dec. 15.—It is reported that in addition to the domestic scandal with which he was threatened, the late Nationalist leader, M. Syveton, was accused of financial irregularities of a grave character, says a Times dispatch from Paris. It is stated that M. Syveton has been called for an investigation by the Magistrate in charge, and that search is being made to learn what became of \$20,000, part of a fund alleged to have been intrusted to Syveton in connection with the military investigation

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then brought up against Syveton at his trial for assaulting Gen. Andre, the War Minister.

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